ent Miners' Contest

port Today.

Reports Coming to Delegates From Local Unions That Coal Companies Are Getting on Strike Basis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 26.-The representatives of the bituminous coal operators and miners of the central competitive and southwest districts resumed their executive sessions in joint committees today. Nothing had happened since their adjournment Saturday to change the situation and give any promise of a settlement. Before the meeting of the joint scale committee of the central competitive district closed its doors President Mitchell of the mine workers said:

"It looks to me like an endurance test." F. L. Robbins of the operators said:

"I can see no prospect of the joint scale committee reporting to a joint conference

today. Disagreement Sentiment.

It was understood when the committee adjourned Saturday that a disagreement would be reported to the joint conference teday.

In fact, a motion was offered at the time that the joint conference be notified that the committee could not agree, but an ad-journment was had without any action being had on this motion.

Many of the operators who had gone

home to spend Sunday returned today on the early morning trains to be here for the joint conference should a session be called during the day. Reports are coming to the miners' dele-gates from their local unions that the coal

ompanies are taking preliminary steps to get on a strike basis. The companies are calling in the miners' account books, ac-cording to these reports, and withdrawing credit from the miners at country stores, pressing collections, and, in some cases,

threatening eviction.

Reports that the companies are building stockades are without foundation, but the mines are being put in the best possible condition for a shut-down. Even should an agreement be reached for all fields, the bituminous and most of the anthracite mines will close Saturday night, many of them to remain closed for sixty days. The local managers are letting their men know and in many cases telling them that a strike may as well come, as far as the

Recess Until 2 O'clock.

The joint scale committee of the central district adjourned until 2 o'clock on motion of Herman Perry, president of the Illinois miners. The opening session was productive of nothing. Not a motion was made nor a proposition offered. There was no discussion. Miners and operators throughout the session sat in small groups chatting in low tones. It was further substantiation of the statement that both sides are playing a waiting game.
The adjournment of the committee till 2

o'clock established the fact that there would erence today. T. L. Lewis, vice president of the Mine Workers, said there would be no session of the conference tomorrow morning, though one might be held tomorrow afternoon. "We will certainly not get away from here be-fore Thursday or Friday, if then," said he. J. B. Zerbe of the Ohio operators said, during the recess: "We sat and looked at each other this morning. Robbins is hold-ing off, hoping the lightning will strike and that he will win. We who are opposed to the position taken by Mr. Robbins have shown conclusively that we are determined to maintain our stand.

The Robbins Proposition.

"If Mr. Robbins wants to pay the in crease, we think it would equalize conditions in several states by having him do so in western Pennsylvania and letting us run on the present scale in Ohlo. Indiana, and possibly Illinois. Last year the coal tonnage in Ohio decreased 100,000 tons, while Pennsylvania and West Virginia, neighboring states, had enormous increases in tonnage. In 1904, the Ohio tonnage de-creased 457,000 tons, while Pennsylvania and West Virginia had large increases. These figures show the unequal conditions. Indiana is in about the same condition as Ohio. Allowing Ohio and Indiana to run on the present scale with the advanced do much toward equalizing these con-ditions." scale paid in western Pennsylvania would

A Report Denied.

President Mitchell of the United Min-Workers of America this afternoon denied a report that he had requested an extension for sixty days of the award of the coal strike commission in the anthracite circle. Said he: "I have not taken that matter up at all yet."

FIRST DAY AT BENNING

GOOD ATTENDANCE ON THE OPEN-ING OF THE SPRING MEETING.

Special Dispatch to The Star.

Notwithstanding the miserable weather a large crowd was on hand at the opening of the Benning spring meeting today. The

Three inches of snow lay on the track yesterday morning, but diligent and persistant work with the harrow has made the going fairly good, although it will be

The betting ring held a tremendous crowd, sixty-three bookmakers being allotted to the space usually occupied by forty. Although the going was slow and the fields

in each race average large, there were few scratches. Kuro, in the third race, being the only one on the blackboard at 2:15.

Entries for Tomorrow.

The following are tomorrow's entries

First race, three-year-olds and up, s'x furlongs, Columbia course-Society Bud, 94; Bivouac, 91; Tickle, 94; Gotowin, 111; Leonora W., 96; Daruma, 96; Andronike, 94. Second race, maiden two-year-olds, hair mile, old course—Powder Horn, 107; King Brush, 107; Alegra, 104; L'Orpheline, 104; Botanist, 107; Eminola, 104; Jarvis Lane, 107; Woodline, 104; Fond du Lac, 104; Tudor, 107; Miss Dixon, 104; Lady Vera, 104; Manila, 104; Mary Curtis, 104; Melting,

104; Prosperity, 104.

Third race, selling, three-year-olds and up, six and one-half furiongs, Columbia course—Hyperion, 113; Kuro, 107; Thomond, 114; Setauket, 114; Ladsarion, 107; *Delphie, 104; *Fiat, 107; *Winchester, 104; *Dixie Andrews, 102; *Echodale, 109.

Fourth race, three-year-olds; seven fur-longs, Columbia course-Old Guard, 101; Watercourse, 98; Bribery, 101; Hocus Pocus,

96: Disobedient, 103.

Fifth race; selling; three-year-olds and up; six furlongs; Columbia course—Judge White. 93; Palora, 96; Gallant, 107; Chieftain, 110; Pirateer, 110; Cottage Maid. 105; Ladsarion, 161; Vagabond, 88; Edgeley, 105; Parkville, 110; *Hindoo Princess, 100; *Gentain, 91; *Lady Desdemona, 103.

Sixth race, handicap; three-year-olds and up; one mile and 40 vards; old course. Pen up; one mile and 40 yards; old course—Ben Hodder, 116; Sailor Boy, 10; 1 orksnire Lad, 104; Northville, 100; Phoebus, 98; Caronal,

Mitchell's Opinion of the Pres- Continued at New York Today Leaped Upon Guard and Stab- Proposed Reorganization of the by Hadley.

His Home.

Interesting Replies to Attorney General Hadley's Catechising-No

Head to Big Company.

John D. Archbold, vice president of the Standard Oil Company, testifying at the hearing in the ouster proceedings brought against the Standard Oil Company by the state of Missouri at New York today, sald that John D. Rockefeller has no desire to evade any questions. He said that Mr. Rockefeller knows nothing about the matters concerned in this suit. "He dislikes very much the notoriety and cartooning. sald Mr. Archbold. "If Attorney General Hadley wants to go to Lakewood and question him, I am sure he will find him willing

"There is only one way to examine witnesses here," the attorney general interrupted, "only one way."

to answer any questions.'

NEW YORK, March 26.—The Standard Oll inquiry of the state of Missouri was continued today. John D. Archbold, vice president of the Standard Oll Company, taking the witness stand. Before answering ques-tions he objected to being sketched by sev-

eral artists who were in the room "I must protest against the sketch artists," said Mr. Archbold, pointing to one or two "They have acted so indecently that I must protest for myself and the United States Commissioner Frederick

Samborn, before whom the hearing was held, asked the artists to desist. Counsel for the Standard Oll Company said that the defense could not furnish this morning the letters asked for on Saturday, but hoped to do so this afternoon. There had been some delay in finding them, he

Mr. Archbold said that he is a vice president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, and owns stock in both that com-Jersey, and owns stock in both that com-pany and the Standard Oil Company of Indiana. He said that N. M. Van Buren is his son-in-law and is now in New York. Soon after he stated this a process server, who was present, left the room. Mr. Arca-bold said John D. Rockefeller is president of the Standard Oil Company, but has taken no active interest in the business affairs in some years, owing to ill health. He has an office at 26 Broadway, but is seidom

"Who is the active head of the Standard Oil Company?" asked Attorney General

No Master Mind.

"There is no master mind in the Standard Oil," replied Mr. Archbold, raising his voice, "it is made up of an aggregation of individuals." The business is controlled by men, experts in their respective departments, he said, and the term committee as applied to the various boards is a mis-nomer. H. M. Tilford, Mr. Archbold thought, is the principal individual in the nomer. thought, domestic trades board, and has been connected with the Standard Oil Company

Asked concerning the stock of the Waters-Pierce Oil Co., now in the name of Mr. Vanburen, Mr. Archbold said it was the 2,750 shares formerly held in the names of the Standard Oil trustees. "Are you familiar with the product of oil in this country?" asked Attorney General

"The daily production of crude oil in the United States is about 350,000 gallons, and the Standard Oil produces about pre-

"And about the refined product?" "The Standard Oil probably sells and mar kets about 70 per cent of it, and I want to add," continued Mr. Archbold, "that wherever there is a Standard Oil refiner; in the United States there is a competition refinery in that direction. There is a great deal of competition in the oil business. The competition, of course, is greatest in the big

oll region of Pennsylvania Standard Oil Interests.

The witness told of the Standard Oil in terests in the new fields of Kansas, and said that the Standard Oil Company did not control the oil situation there. There were a number of independent producers and refiners there.

Attorney General Hadley asked Mr. Archbold concerning the men who composed the various boards of directors of the Standard Oil companies, including Francis D. Car-ley, Col. Wm. T. Thompson, Horace D. Hutchins, D. S. Cowles and H. M. Tilford. These men had all been at one time or another connected with the Standard Oil

Company, principally, however, about 1878.

"Who composed the original board of directors of the Standard Oil Company under the original trust agreement?" asked Mr. Hadley.
"John D. Rockefeller, Charles Pratt, Wm.

E. Worden, H. M. Brewster, J. A. Bost-wick, O. H. Payne and myself." Mr. Archbold said that he knew R. P. linsley, and that he is connected with the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, but the witness had never had him designated as an agent, nor had he ever heard of Walter Jennings as an agent. The witness believed Tinsley left the Waters-Pierce company to go with the Standard Oll Company, and now is on his way to Japan.

Tinsley's Trip to Spain.

"He left for Spain about the time, or little after this suit was instituted last summer, did he not?" asked Mr. Hadley. "Mr. Tinsley's departure had nothing to do with this suit," answered Mr. Archbold, absolutely nothing. "I am not suggesting that," rejoined At-torney General Hadley, "I am asking when he left for Spain?"

"I think it was some time last summer but I don't recall the exact date.

Independent Refineries. Mr. Archibald sald there are 125 indepen-

dent oil refinerles in the United States, all He said that H. M. Tilford, who he understood had charge of the Standard Oil business in the west and middle west, was in New York. He saw him last Sunday. "Where is John D. Rockefeller?" asked

Mr. Hadley.
"He is at Lakewood, N. J. As I explained, his health is not good and he has had no connection with the business for ten

When did you see Mr. Rockefeller last?" "Mr. Rockefeller has been in New York and Lakewood all the time," said Mr.

Rockefeller Knows Nothing.

"I saw him in New York a couple or three weeks ago, and I also saw him a few days ago in Lakewood." Then, after a moment's pause, he continued: "If I may be permitted to so state, Mr. Rockefeller knows nothing, absolutely nothing, of the matters concerned in this suit. Mr. Rockefeller's health is such that it imposes quite a care upon him. He has no desire to evade any questions, General Hadley, but he very any questions, General Hadley, but he very much dislikes the notoriety and the cartonings. If you want to go and question him, I am sure you will find him willing to answer any questions, and—"
"There is only one way to examine witnesses here," broke in Mr. Hadley. "We have only one way."

LIKE ENDURANCE TEST STANDARD OIL INQUIRY CONVICT'S FEARFUL ACT POLICE - BILL

bed Him to Death

Killed Him.

DISAGREEMENT TONE EVIDENT MR. ARCHBOLD MAKES PROTEST PUT UP DESPERATE RESISTANCE

Two Prisoners Slashed With Knife, One Seriously Injured-Used Hose to Prevent Capture.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 26-Today when the convicts were called for breakfast Guard J. W. Woods of Macon, Mo., was pounced upon by a convict and stabbed three times. Woods died instantly. Another guard immediately killed the con-

The convict's name was "Sonny" Anderson, colored, sentenced from St. Louis in 1904, to serve four years for assault to kill. He had been on what is termed the "cranky list" for several days, and had been kept in a cell. He was let out this morning with the other prisoners, but soon after Guard Woods was ordered to put him back into the

Anderson refused to obey, and when the guard seized Anderson by the arm in an attempt to force the convict into the cell Anderson drew a knife and stabbed the guard three times, causing instant death.

Two Convicts Injured. Other guards and several convicts rushed to the rescue of Woods. Anderson was slashed right and left, and injured two other convicts, one of them William Sheridan, sentenced from St. Louis to serve ten

years for murder, being so seriously injured

that he will probably die. Anderson then seized a hose and directed a stream of water on those who attempted to capture him. Dropping the hose, he threw buckets and anything he could lay his hands on, and made his way into the yard. Believing it impossible to capture him alive, guards finally shot him to death.

MANY LIVES IN PERIL

EXPLOSION AT NEW YORK FIRE COLLAPSED THE BUILDING.

NEW YORK, March 26.-Many lives were in peril today when a six-story factory building at Downing and Bedford streets caught fire from an explosion and collapsed in less than forty-five minutes after the fire started. Several girls jumped out of second-story windows into fire nets. Many others were rescued by ladders. So rapidly did the fire spread that the police drove hundreds of people who lived nearby out of their homes.

Two three story tenement houses were partly crushed when the factory walls tell, but it is believed that all the occupants had been driven out. The fire spread

Firemen Overcome by Smoke.

Shortly after the are began four firemen were taken to a hospital unconscious, having been overcome by smoke. After the walls fell the fire became so hot that the firemen could not get close enough to play water on it effectively. The flames spread across the street to two tenement houses, making in all seven buildings on fire at the same time. It was reported that Capt. Walsh of en-gine company No. 14 and one of his firemen were buried under the falling walls. They were seen in a rear room of the factory a short time before the collapse.

HARMONY IN SIGHT

PRACTICAL AGREEMENT ON MOST DIFFICULT ISSUE.

A cablegram was received at the State Department today from Ambassador White stating that the Algeciras conference had practically reached an agreement upon the question of policing Morocco, which was the most difficult issue before the conference. No details as to the nature of the agreement are obtainable.

THE BOWLING TOURNEY

MEETING CLOSES AT MIDNIGHT TUESDAY-TODAY'S EVENTS.

THE ARMORY. LOUISVILLE, KY., March 26 .- Bowling in the national tournament began on schedule time today, the first squad being made up of two-man teams. The program for the meeting, which closes at midnight Tuesday, as far as the champlonships are concerned, is so well in hand that Secretary Henry F. Smithers announced today that he could bowl all entrants and close the tournament tonight if desired, but the regular order will be pre-

The tournament does not close until Wednesday night, the last day being devoted to local bowlers and a match for the woman's championship for the United States, which is an event aside from the regular meeting.

AMBASSADOR DURAND.

Plans Arranged for His Summer Va-

Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, the British ambassador, has fixed April 28 as the date when he will sail from New York for a brief visit to England. It is his present plan to return to Washington early in June, before going to Lenox, Mass., for the summer.

Mr. Herbert Watson, who is now in the foreign office in London, has been assigned to Washington as third secretary at the

PLAN OF PLAN.

Subject to Be Discussed by Republican

The joint caucus of the republicans of the House and Senate, which is to be held April 4 to reorganize the republican congressional campaign committee, will not go into the reorganization of the committee, but will discuss the general scope and plan of the campaign. Considerable solicitude is being expressed by republicans as

Department.

WITH THE BIG OPERATORS ROCKEFELLER IS WILLING AT MISSOURI STATE PEN AUTOMATIC **PROMOTION**

Robbins Sees No Prospect of Any Re- To Answer Any Questions if Seen at | Another Guard Immediately Shot and | Increase of Pay Allowed by the House.

Provision for Inspectors Stricken Out -Mr. Wachter Tells About Balti-

more's System.

The House of Representatives, sitting as the board of aldermen of the District of Columbia, today passed the bill for the reorganization of the police department. A number of amendments were made, but the

increases to policemen went through without very much opposition. Police Force Promotions.

Representative Samuel S. Smith of Michigan, who was in charge of District business on the floor today, called up the bill providing for the automatic promotion and increase of salary of members of the metropolitan police force. Representative Camp-

politan police force. Representative Campbell of Kansas, the chairman of the subcommittee that framed the bill, explained the provisions of the proposed legislation.

Mr. Campbell said that the measure was intended to provide increased compensation, promotion of privates after they had served three and five years, respectively, and to provide by enactment for the preservation and enforcement of discipline in the force, which in the main gives statutory force to existing regulations. Mr. Campbell explained that at the present time the privates of the force are divided into two classes—370 of class 1 at \$1000 each and 265 of class 2 at \$1,080 each a year.

The proposed legislation, he said, provided for three classes, class 1 to be paid \$1000 a year for three years, when promotion is to be made to clear the said and the said to the said \$300 a year for three years, when promotion is to be made to class 2 at \$1,080, if the conduct and attention to duty of the privates justify this promotion, and an-

privates justify this promotion, and another promotion to class 3 at \$1,200 a year is to occur at the expiration of five years service under the same conditions. Provision was also made in the bill, he pointed out, that privates who have served three and five years, respectively, at the time the proposed legislation goes into effect shall be included in class 2 and class 3. This would result in 147 privates of class 1 being advanced to class 2 at \$1,000, 123 privates of class 1 being advanced to class 3 at \$1,200, and 265 privates of class 2 being advanced to \$1,200 a year, and leaving about acvanced to \$1,200 a year, and leaving about 100 members of the force now in class 1 who would not be benefited at present, ow-

ing to their short period of service.

Mr. Campbell told his fellow-members of the board of aldermen that the privates of the board the force have had no increase in their pay since 1880. He said that the proposed legislation does not increase the number of privates of the force, although such an increase was a matter well deserving of attention, owing to the fact that the District of Columbia covers an area of sevents. trict of Columbia covers an area of seventy suare miles, with no less than eighty-seven small towns, villages and subdivisions sit-uated outside of the city proper, but all of which demand and require police pro-

He said that an examination of the salaries paid to members of the police force in cities other than Washington shows that municipalities of the population of the District and of much less area treat their police officers much more generously than is the case here. For instance, in Pittsburg, he said, privates receive \$1,090 a year, in Philadelphia about \$1,068, in Boston from \$1,000 to \$1,200 and in Chicago \$900 to \$1,100. The pay for higher officers of the police force was almost uniformly greater in other cities than the District. This held good in the cases of sergeants, lieutenants, captains and so on up.

The Force Praised

It was uniformly conceded, Mr. Campbell said, that the police force of the District is a well-disciplined, efficient and exceed ingly intelligent and courteous body of men. This possibly was due, he said, to the fact that appointments to the force are never made for political reasons. Each applicant was forced to undergo a rigorous physical examination and also had to pass at an average of not less than 70 per cent a mental examination conducted for the a mental examination conducted for the purpose of demonstrating his intelligence and his acquaitance with the principal points in the District, his knowledge of the rules and regulations of the force and his possession of the elements of a thorough education.

"Under these circumstances," said Mr. Campbell, "applicants selected for appointment are men who deserve the highest salary which it is in the power of the municipality to give them. They are compelled, under the provisions of the police manual, to present a well-dressed and neat appearance, and they are expected to learn the provisions. ince, and they are expected to live dece They have, in a large majority of cases

families to support, and are a class of val-uable citizens."

There could be no question, Mr. Campbel rhere could be no question, Mr. Campbell said, that the cost of living has greatly increased within the past few years, and that it was a hard struggle with the average policeman to meet his average current expenses and to keep out of debt. There was no class of men, he said, more deservance of ample companyation. The legislation ing of ample compensation. The legislation proposed did not contemplate any increased compensation for the major and superin-tendent of police, although the amount paid to him was much lower here than for simi-

lar duties elsewhere.

Mr. Campbell added; "The total increase in salaries provided in the proposed legisla-tion is \$112,240, of which \$05,000 directly

benefits the privates of the force.
"In the hope of securing this deserving and much-needed increase the estimates for the metropolitan police have not included as usual any provision for new station houses and other improvements or any increase in the force, so that the amount here stated is not an actual increase when compared with the amount that would be appropriated if the usual provision for buildings and so forth had been included."

Bill Explained in Detail.

Mr. Campbell went into considerable de tail in regard to the provisions of the bill creating three inspectors, who are to perform the duties now assigned to the captains; of six captains, who, with the four existing captains, will be assigned to the control of the ten police precincts, and who will exercise personal jurisdiction over the affairs of those precincts during the daytime, and to the only other important change in the bill, which provides for the appointment of three police surgeons at \$1,800, instead of four surgeons at \$540 a

year. He urged that the provision for promoting privates of the force at the expiration of three and five years from the commence-ment of their service would unquestionably improve the morale of the police, inasmuch as it will be an incentive to the faithfu as it will be an incentive to the faithful performance of duty. Wherever, he said, this system of longevity of promotion had been adopted in other cities it had produced most satisfactory results. Many of the policemen in the District of Columbia had served ten or twelve years at their original salary of \$75 per month, and long service without recognition had tended to discourage them, especially as in the winter time their exposure in the line of duty had in many instances seriously undermined their health.

Trying to Amend the Bill. After Mr. Campbell had finished defining

the measure a good many members of the may questions, General Hadley, but he very much dislikes the notoriety and the notoriety and the cartdisponings. If you want to go and question him, I am sure you will find him willing to home way to examine witmaker any questions, and—"
"There is only one way to examine witnews here," broke in Mr. Hadley.
"Mr. Rockefeller's health is such as to impose quite a care upon him," repeated the wilness.
"Mr. Rockefeller's health is such as to impose quite a care upon him," repeated the wilness.
"Mr. Rockefeller's health is representative Overstreet, who has been impose quite a care upon him," repeated in the wilness.
"Mr. Rockefeller confined to his bed?"
"By no means," replied Mr. Archibald, "By Representative Tawney, chairman of the

FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE SUNDAY STAR.

March 26th, 1905.

March 25th, 1906.

The Evening and Sunday Star's Growth.

Comparative Statement Showing Great Additions to The Star's Figures in Circulation and Advertising During the First Year of The Sunday Star.

The Star, including and combining its Evening and Sunday issues, is not approached by any other Washington paper in the volume of its advertising and

The Star is the only paper in Washington that has ever taken the public entirely into its confidence and given complete and accurate information in regard to its circulation figures, to which every advertiser is obviously entitled. In both its Evening and Sunday morning issues it has a larger carrier delivery circulation in the homes of Washington than the other local papers combined. The Sunday Star viewed separately has the largest and best and the only sworn circulation in the District of Columbia.

idvertising of February, 1906, Compared With February, 1905.

The Evening Star, Feb'y, 1906...1,763 columns. Daily average....73 columns. The Evening Star, Feb'y, 1905...1,688 columns. Daily average....70 columns. Gain in The Evening Star alone. 75 columns. Avg. gain 3 columns.

The Evening and Sunday Star, Feb'y, 1906. . 2,202 columns. Average .. 78 columns. Aggregate gain for February 514 columns. Avg. gain 8 columns.

During the month The Star printed of paid advertising an average of 23.06 columns, or over 31/4 pages more each day than one of its cotemporaries, and 31.21 columns, or nearly 41/2 pages more each day of the month than its other contemporary.

Total Advertising for the Year Ending March 22, 1906, Compared With the Year Ending March 22, 1905.

Year ending March 22, 1906, including The Sunday Star, 27,841 columns. Avg ... 761/4 Year ending March 22, 1905, no Sunday issue..... 23,498 columns. Avg...75

Classified Advertising.

Aggregate gain in The Evening and Sunday Star 4.343 columns.

In popular classified paid advertisements in both daily and Sunday The Star prints almost double the number of either of its cotemporaries.

Circulation for the Year Ending March 22, 1906, Compared With the Year Ending March 22, 1905.

The Evening and Sunday Star, year ending March 22, 1906.... 12,663,869 copies The Evening Star, year ending March 22, 1905..... 11,166,878 copies

The circulation of The Sunday Star Sunday, March 25, was over 32,000

The figures above are the net paid circulation, and The Star, with its one edition in the evening and one edition Sunday morning circulating so extensively among the homes of Washington, is believed to more thoroughly cover its limited territory than is done by any other paper in the United States in the city in

copies, which is by far the largest Sunday circulation of any paper in the District

Finally. The Star goes in increasing numbers from year to year in a single complete edition into the homes of the reading and purchasing public of Washington at an hour when every member of the family has the disposition and the leisure to read

and study attractive business announcements, as well as the news of the day. Thus by the figures above have advertisers given proof of their recognition

of the supremacy of The Star's circulation in extent and quality.

nial of the fact that local policemen were underpaid. After general discussion was ended the bill was read under the five-minute rule. Representative Fitzgerald proposed an amendment eliminating from the bill the provision that the promotions referred to should be made "If the conduct ferred to should be made if the conduct and attention to duty of such privates shall justify such promotion." Mr. Fitzgerald held that this nullified the automatic in-tent of the measure, and he moved that it be struck out. His amendment was de-

which it is published.

Representative Rockwood Hoar of Massa-chusetts offered an amendment that in order to obtain a promotion a policeman must pass an examination. This amend-ment was also defeated by an overwhelming

Representative Madden of Illinois moved that the provision for three inspectors at \$1,800 each be stricken from the bill. He \$1,800 each be stricken from the bill. He insisted that these men would never have any work to do other than draw their pay, and would be only ornaments to the force. He insisted that there was too much of this sort of thing in Washington, and made the flat declaration that the only manner in which a position in the government in this city could be secured was by

pull.

Representative Campbell took occasion to emphatically deny this statement.

Representative Wachter of Maryland also opposed the inspectors. He said that Baltimore was not a village by any means, that the privates on the force number 900, that there were eight captains and sixteen lieutenants, that there never had been any inspectors and that they are not needed. Mr. Wachter insinuated that Representative Campbell had never had any experience with the Baltimore police.

"And I don't want to have," said Mr. Campbell.

"Come over and I'll put you in touch

Campbell.

"Come over and I'll put you in touch with them," suggested Mr. Wachter amid general laughter.

Mr. Wachter then eulogized the Baltimore police at some length. He said there was no finer body of men in the country, and that the Baltimore force last year caught more thieves and burglars and murderers than the police force of many of the bigger cities of the country.

"How did it happen—?" began Representative Grosvenor.

sentative Grosvenor.

"Most of them came from Ohio and Kansas," replied Mr. Wachter, as Mr. Grosvenor sat down in apparent discomfiture. Inspectors Stricken Out. A vote was then taken, and after Repre-

spector, suggesting that one would be enough for the purpose indicated, and he offered an amendment to that effect. The Bill Passed.

Representative Madden, in an endeavor

to reduce Maj. Sylvester's salary, offered

an amendment to the bill to reduce the

compensation of the superintendent of police from \$4,000 to \$2,500. The amendment was overwhelmingly defeated. The bill was then passed. With the exception of the elimination of the three inspectors of police the measure is practi-cally the same as it came from the com-

The Union Station Bill. The House then took up Representative Morrell's bill, providing additional facilities at the union station for the Washington Terminal Company. It is this bill which

carries the Sims amendment, providing that

after January 1, 1908, all steam railroads in the District shall conform to the pro-

visions of the smoke law. OHIO SENATORSHIP.

Probable Effects of Proposed New Legislation at Columbus. pecial Dispatch to The Star.

COLUMBUS. March 26.-The Mathe bill repealing the Longworth act facilitating amendment of the Constitution will probably pass the House and become a law this week. If it does the chances are that Williams amendment enabling the next legislature to meet on the first day of January, 1909, will be adopted. If that amendment fails there will be no legislature in session to choose a successor to Senator Foraker, whose term ends Marci 4, 1909. And unless the governor calls the legislature into special session there will be a vacancy which he may fill by appoint-

ment. Should Gov. Pattison live he would be in office then and would of course ap TRUE BILLS RETURNED.

Grand Jury Indicts Jno. A. Mercer and J. H. Gaskins for Murder.

ciples. Other indictments were returned as follows:

Alfred Johnson, for housebreaking. James Contee, assault with intent to rob and attempt to rob. Frank Williams, seduction. Daniel S. Reiff, forgery. James Arms and John Smith, housebreak-

William H. Young, housebreaking. Louis M. Harrison, false pretenses. Walter H. Lydick, embezziement. Isaac DeRoy, allas Edward Boyd, false

LOCAL BILLS PASSED.

House Measures Favorably Considered by the Senate. The Senate this afternoon passed the fol-

owing House bills without amendment:

House bill 4463, providing that sealers and assistant sealers of weights and measures in the District shall give their bond to the District instead of to the United States and that bonding companies outside the District might go on their bond. House bill 4470, providing that in the do livery of coal a certificate should be furnished showing the weight of cart, weight of contents, name of person to whom de-livered and total weight, and that such cer-tificate should be given by the sealer of weights and measures or some one author

House bill 13842, to incorporate the Eastern Star Home of the Ditrict of Columbia, adding the word Masonic to the name, and providing for additional incorporators to be selected by the Grand Lodge of that order. House bill 14813, giving pensions to dependent unmarried mothers of firemen and members of the police force.

After Representative Morrell, had sub-After Representative Morrell had mitted a brief explanation the bill passed unanimously.

The House then took up the Golden bill amending the M street extension act. Favors a Lock Canal.

Col. Ernst, a member of the isthmian canal commission, appeared before the Senate committee on interoceanic canals this afternoon and testified in favor of the lock project at Panama.

In Favor of Hawaitan Delegate.